### Basmess Notices.

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# New Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1885.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - Forty-six deaths from cholera in Marseilles yesterday. — Morality demonstra-tion in London. — Smallpox spreading in Mon-treal. — St. Paul Lacrosse Club beaten in Montreal.

DOMESTIC .- Maxwell, the suspected murderer of Preller, received visits yesterday from 200 St. Louis women, who made him many presents. The body of a beautiful young woman found in the Ohio River, near Louisville, on Friday, was identified yesterday as that of Miss Laura H. Nourse, of Cincinnata . In the racing at Saratoga vesterday Gleaner, Jennie B., Irish Pat and Bettler were the winning horses. === A large number of postmasters were appointed, Jacobus was winner in the croquet tournament. Grand Army Day at Chan anqua was a sucpess. \_\_\_\_ Destructive thunder storms prevailed in Central New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A son shot his father after a game of dominoes. — The Puritan beaten by the Priscilla. — Hanlan defeated Rockaway. - Winners Moumouth Park. === Panique, Electric, Richmond, Lulu, Portland, Barner Queen Esther and Jim McGowan. Barnes. New-Yorks beaten at lacrosse by the Niagaras — Phitadelphia defeated by New-York at baseball, Baltimore by Brooklyn. =The Etruria beats the ocean record to New-York.

Bonds given by Mr. Duff in the Mikado case.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89°; lowest, 75°; average, 80°.

There seems to be a chance that the negro Goode, who murdered the policeman North as Wall-st. and Broadway on Friday night, may escape hanging. North struck Goode first according to the story of Mrs. Masterson, who was talking to the policeman just before the affair occurred, and this he did to show his resentment because the negro had addressed insulting remarks to the woman. The blow may have been deserved m one point of view, although the proper way would have been for North to arrest the offender. Counsel for the defence will not fail to make the most of this blow, and the nuurder stoned for as instice really

As is well known, Henry of Battenberg, the German Prince, who has just been added to the list of British royalties, is viewed with much disfavor at Berlin and also by some members of the Queen's own family. The reason of the dislike, however, is not so well known, and some light is thrown on this point by our Paris correspondent's letter. Prince Henry's cousins, pucles and aunts, and some of his other relatives seem to have been more or less disreputable, but after all they have hardly been worse than the relatives of the other royal nobodies of Enrope; and the husband of the Queen's youngest daughter personally is said to be a rather nice fellow. Moreover, for a German Prince before marriage he had a fair income-8650 a year.

The little lacrosse ball has lately been set a-rolling in this neighborhood in a manner which is lively and pleasing, but which would be more pleasing if it more frequently went between the goal flags of the American players. The honors of victory so far during the visit of the St. Paul and the Niagara clubs have rested mainly on the sticks of the visitors. The Niagaras, which were victorious again yesterday at Staten Island, are not one of the best clubs of Canada,—that is, they do not contest for the Dominion championship; yet they seem able to keep their American rivals in a becoming state of humiliation. But the New-York lucrosse players need not worry much if they do lose the most goals. What they are ambitious to do at present is to make this beautiful sport popular me. In this direction they are highly sucoful. The Williamsburg club deserves especasful. The Williamsburg can describe the chal mention for its pluck and perseverance in pushing this game.

During the session of the Legislature last spring THE TRIBUNE pointed out that there as no demand for another expensive investigation into the affairs of this city. Nothing has occurred since to create such a demand; and unfortunately the course of the Senate Committee appointed for that purpose has not inspired confidence in its good intentions. Its act yesterday in selecting Charles P. Miller as one of its counsel will hardly be regarded as made in good faith. It certainly has a curious look for the committee to employ for confidential work a person closely connected in politics and in other ways with the Mayor and certain department heads. The people of the State will not excuse the waste of their money for personal ends. The city government is known to everybody to be badly in need of reform, but the work must be done in the Legislature and not by means of a useless and expensive investiesting committee.

Since men and fishes, big and little, are both Animals, Mr. Henry Bergh 18 wholly within the legitimate scope of his society when he calls attention to the condition of the Fulton Market Fish Pool. Assuming that the facts which he rehearses elsewhere in this paper are indisputably correct the Food Inspectors need dynastic ambition, and of the other influences vivid coloring, picturesque effects and mere-

not confine their attention to the diet of the Bohemians in the vicinity of Ludlow-st.; Fulton Market should receive a full share of inspection. The fish sold in this city ought to be the best and the freshest in the world; but they are not. Too often they are stale and decidedly unprofitable when eaten, and the condition of the pool which Mr. Bergh has discovered doubtless has something to do with this empleasant state of market affairs. Let the place be cleaned out and properly watched in the future. Fish dealers demand high prices and they make large profits. They should be compelled to furnish wholesome wares for the public, or they should not be allowed to sell at all.

THE MEN ON TRIAL.

It is made a ground of complaint against the Republicans that in discussing the course of the Administration they dwell continually on one topic, the blunders of the Administration in the selection of officials. There is much truth in this charge, but it is not a just ground the intelligent and patriotic people for whom they speak, judge the Administration by what it does, and not by what it vaguely hopes or course no one can deny. But the Administration has done nothing to speak of, except to labor uncessingly in distributing the spoils. If the party had a policy, one could discuss

or criticise that. But it is the simple truth that the Democrats themselves have not the least idea what their Administration will do, or wants to do, or whether it yet has any purpose about large questions of public policy. silver question appeared at the outset to be an exception, but later circumstances have warranted much doubt whether the President and his advisers are not trying to fix up some shallow compromise, by which the silver men shall he satisfied and the burden thrown on the banks. It is to be hoped that this may not prove the fact, and Republican journals have not been slow to give the President credit for whatever has been intelligently done by the Treasury Department in the right direction. As to the tariff question, who can guess the purpose of the Administration ? Mr. Manning's circulars look one way, and the personal alliance of the Administration with men like Senator Gorman. Mr. Barnum, Mr. Payne and especially Mr. Randall, looks decidedly the other way. It will be possible to discuss the policy of this Administration when it gets one. On some minor matters, it has deserved and has received a fair measure of credit. It has done right about the Indian lands, but the question is not one of large National consequence. The same may be said of the continued enforcement of laws framed by Republicans in Congress, and enforced by Republican Presidents, for the suppression of polygamy. As to the enforcement of laws at the South, and the protection of citizens there in the exercise of their rights, the profuse promises of the President look one way. and most of his appointments the other. Yet of all questions with which he has to deal this is by far the most important, and it is likely to prove for a Democratic President the most difficult.

Thus we are compelled to discuss the distribution of patronage, because the Administration does nothing else of importance. By its acts in that matter, it has cast a great deal of light on its professions regarding Civil Service reform. Incidentally it has shown where it is likely to be found weak and to fail. Thus in these appointments we have not only a test, but in some respects the best test that could be de sired, of the real character and quality of the new men in power. If they cannot resist the demands of party on this question, they will not on others. If they can, we may expect the same measure of integrity in the construction of pledges, and of patriotism in applying them, which the Administration may show in dealing out the patronage, and in deciding whether to remove Republican officials.

Republicans have been tempted, it must be confessed, to dwell upon this topic with much zest. It may be doubted if any other President ever made so many absurd and discreditable blunders as Mr. Cleveland has made already. His proclivity for getting jail-birds, and notorious political scamps, and " morally and profes sionally unfit "persons, into stations of high importance and responsibility, could not be passed over in silence even if he had shown un swerving fidelity of purpose. But these appointments are more important still as evidence of the character of the Administration and of its probable course as to other matters. Its disingenuous and pettifoging construction of its own pledges and its own duties, means a great deal. The phrase "offensive partisanship" discloses a vast deal more than the Administration realizes. It has retained some faithful men, but has discharged others by the score who are equally faithful, thus showing either a lack of intelligence almost incredible, or an infirmity of purpose, a wretched wavering between two opinions, which must certainly prove fatal to any President, and especially to one occupying Mr. Clevland's peculiar position. Inconsistency is not the worst. There is much to indicate that the President is willing to palter with his word-to "keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope " of

The Connecticut Peace Society is holding its annual meeting at New-London, and the attendance is significantly large. The main purpose of this and all similar associations is to maintain a standing protest against war. Hitherto the efforts of all peace societies have been so conspicuously futile that they have been held up to popular derision. It is said, and with undeniable support from the tendencies of the age, that the abolition of war is an idle dream, that civilization cannot be carried on without it, and many other plausible considerations are advanced; and certainly the history of the nineteenth century does not contain much to encourage those who wish to see war put an end to. With material progress, with the spread of education, with the elevation of the masses, the belligerent tendency has not declined. On the contrary, the preparations for war throughout Europe have never been so extensive and formidable as they are now, and the consequences of modern war are much more serious than at any former period, while there is little ground for the belief in the growth of an appreciable opinion against war.

Notwithstanding all this, peace societies are in the right, and their persistence and courage deserve recognition and approval. It cannot he questioned for a moment that they represent the best and highest sentiment of the human family. It may be quite true that mankind has not reached a point at which the abolition of war is thinkable, much less practicable, but if ever that point is to be attained the upward movement will be brought about by the agitation which these organizations are formed to institute and maintain. All thinkers agree that before the world can get the best that is possible out of life reforms must be effected which will clear away the mischief of inter-

which have caused war. Material progress which fails wholly to eliminate "the ape and tiger" from civilization cannot after all be progress of the best kind. But men are so prone to walk in ruts that even after their eyes are opened a long time is required to induce them to change their direction, and unless they are constantly appealed to and argued with and stimulated they will relapse indolently into femiliar abuses.

Peace societies cannot probably in this stage of civilization do much more than keep the subject they have at heart in agitation. But in doing that they are accomplishing a necessary and useful work, and though we cannot see it. the fruition of their hopes may be nearer than it seems to-day. Thirty years ago there were not many people who looked for any practical outcome for Abolitionism. In the eyes of even such as sympathized with their object, the active Abolitionists were then generally regarded as unpractical. Yet in the life of a single generation so immense an advance has been made that it is difficult to-day to realize of complaint. The Republican journals, and that slavery ever flourished with the consent and approval of the Nation. The abolition of war is indeed a much more onerous enterprise than that of slavery, and it does not appear at rashly promises. That this is the only just all probable that it could be brought about save through the most gradual processes. But if Christianity is really the religion of the highest races, and if they ever mean to endeavor to live up to it, it is obvious that war must be condemned totally in theory, and that a time must be looked forward to when practice can be harmonized with precept. The peace societies meantime are facilitating the advect of that day to the best of their ability by educating the public conscience. That must always be the beginning of real and permanent reform, and our friends who are now in session at New-London are entitled to the thanks of the community for their courage, consistency and vitalizing enthusiasm.

> PROHIBITION AT THE SOUTH. The liquor dealers of Mississippi are organizing to resist the spread of prohibition by means of county action and legislation empowering the counties to prohibit the liquor truffic. This is the favorite method at the South of securing restriction, and it has spread widely and with great rapidity. In some States already much more than half the counties have prohibited the sale or use of intoxicating liquors, being empowered to do so at the desire of a majority of the people under State laws. The spread of this movement is likely to cause some disturbance of political forces. The liquor dealers threaten to defeat any candidate who favors prohibition, and other persons are likely to retaliate, and to defeat the candidates whom the liquor interest favors.

> But Mississippi is a Southern State. The question is not whether the people want prohibition or free liquor. The question is which interest holds control of the ballot-boxes. Questions of public policy are decided there, not by votes as here, but by mobs and by false counting. As Mr. Weaver, the Greenback apostle, discovered some years ago, so the Prohibitionists will discover, that behind all other questions and higher than all others, and necessary to be settled before any other can be settled, is the question whether the will of the people shall be freely expressed and honestly recorded.

SUBURBAN HOMES. Rapid transit and French flats have retarded, but not wholly interrupted, the growth of the suburbs. Within ten years there has been a steady movement of population from the outlying district toward the metropolis. This has been the natural effect of opening the upper sections of the island and of rendering them accessible from the business quarter of the city. The extensive building operations now conducted along the line of Brooklyn's first elevated road forecast a similar movement in that city as soon as the problem of rapid transit is practically solved. As the comfort and convenience of city residence are increased, the suburbs gradually give back to the metropolitan centres a portion of what they have 1 in population during the last fifteen or twenty years. At the same time there is an undercurrent in the opposite direction. The causes contributing to render residence in the cities more convenient and luxurious have also made it more expensive. Rapid transit has added enormously to the cost of land in every desirable quarter and deprived families with moderate incomes and meagre savings of the privilege of building their own houses. If they are to escape from the confinement of Freuch flats or boarding-houses, and live in their own homes, they must go outside the city. This alternative is accepted with less reluctance when the children's health seems to require country air all the year round.

There are few attractive suburbs of New York that do not show signs of this overflow of urban population. There is in every quarter an increasing number of unpretentious, comfortable homes, occupied by families of moderate means, who cannot afford to own their own houses in town. These houses are not intended exclusively as summer residences, since the wealthy class that formerly took refuge in the suburbs now prefer to own costly cottages at a greater distance from the city at Newport or elsewhere. The suburban houses which are now building are smaller and less expensive and as a rule are occupied by families that can only afford to take a scant holiday during summer. These are intended for permanent residences by householders who despair of ever being able to own their own homes in New-York. Ranging from the modest cottage which can easily be built for \$1,500 or \$2,000, to larger houses costing all the way from \$3,000 to \$8,000, with half an acre or more of lawn and garden, these are the homes of people of moderate incomes and frugal habits. It would be out of the question for them to seek in town for what they have easily obtained in the suburbs: houses where wives are not climbing staircases all the day long, where dining-room, parlor and kitchen are on one level and every bedroom is well ventilated, and where children are not turned out upon the sidewalk, but furnished with a cool, attractive playground in a neatly kept garden or a well-shaded lawn.

A glance at any prosperous suburb within easy distance of the City Hall discloses a gradual improvement in the designing of such houses as we have been describing. The rage for the so-called Queen Anne cottages has happily passed. There are still too many of these fantastic and pretentious houses designed, but common sense has intervened in the householder's behalf The new houses, of which many are to be seen in the Westchester towns, in New-Jersey, all the way from Englewood to Short Hills, the Oranges and Roselle, and on Long Island in Sea Cliff, Richmond Hill and the ancient village of Flatbush, are for the greater part meant to be lived in rather than to be looked at. The ceilings are higher, the rooms are more sensibly arranged with a view to internal convenience, there is less display of paint and ornamental woodwork, and there are simpler lines in roof, plazza and porch, and better workmanship inside. The craving for

tricious ornamentation has been brought under restraint. Suburban houses are becoming every year more homelike, although there is still much room for improvement in this respect.

TWO ENGLISH VISITORS.

The coming visit of two such well-known English cleraymen as Archdeacon Farrar and Mr. Haweis will doubtless be looked forward to with interest by a large number of Americans. Dr. Farrar's brilliant books have been widely read in this country, and his reputation as a fervid pulpit orator will make the desire general to hear him. He is also well known in the work of temperance reform, and ought to receive a warm wetcome from all friends of temperance in America. But more than all else, perhaps, at present, Americans will desire to welcome the man who pronounced the splendid eulogy on General Grant in England's old historic If he had been unknown to Americans before that, his words on that occasion would have made every American his friend. About the warmth of Dr. Farrar's welcome, therefore, there need be no doubt. The only matter of regret is that his visit is to be so short that he will be unable to meet more than a small percentage of those who would be anxious to see him.

Mr. Haweis is, of course, not so well known in his country as Archdeacon Farrar, but still he has a large constituency of readers, and as an original thinker and churchman of broad, liberal views, he will be cordially welcomed by many transatlantic friends. It is to be hoped that an opportunity will be afforded of hearing both the distinguished clergymen preach in this city. It is on an occasion like this that the Episcopal Church must feel the need of a cathedral in New-York, where the greatest preachers of the Auglican communion may be fitly heard by the multitudes who would desire to listen to them.

The question whether sensation is extinguished when a man's head is cut off has afforded ground for much controversy among scientific men, and it was recently reopened by some French experiments on the guillotined head of a murderer. It is related that "under the influence of transfused blood the blanched features recovered almost their normal expression, the eyelids were slightly open, and the lips quivered for a few seconds, as if to express some perception communicated from the brain." It was concluded from this experiment that so long as the brain contains any blood the head is " capable of seeing, of hearing, and of knowing that it is eparated from the body." Professor Vulptan, however, repudiates this view, holding that the shock of decapitation produces syncope from which of course there can in the circum stances be no recovery, and that as this syncope follows instantaneously upon the shock of the axe the extinction of sensation is practically consentaneons with the stroke. An experiment with a dog fully bore out this theory, which will probably be finally adopted, to the relief of the teaderhearted and imaginative people who fancy the heads of decapitated criminals as capable of sensation as the head of the magician in the Arabian Nights story.

If Mayor Grace could wipe out Squire as easily as he wiped out Squire's verses, what a lively hustling there would be in the Public Works Department.

A Canadian paper, The Victoria Warder, of Lindsay, Ontario, is out with a novel and gigantic scheme for the federation of the whole world. Its plan is briefly this: Each Province of Canada, and each State of the United States would retain legislative and executive control of its local affairs, the only appeal from the Provinces and States being to a sort of International Supreme Court. A Continental Parliament or Congress for North America would meet at Washington or Ottaws. This Parliament would deal with inter-Provincial and inter-State affairs such as railways, anals, public lands, taxation, etc. The experi ment would work so well that Europe South America and Australia would soon fall into line and have continental federations of their own. The Canadian editor has strong hopes that even Asia and Africa would ultimately adopt the scheme. But this is not all. The continents would have a great pan-Continental Congress or Parliament, which would meet at London, and which would legislate for the world in general. The editor thinks that by this system "standing armies and gigantic navies, except for police purposes, would be done away with; the immense expense to which all nations are put for military, consular and general international concerns would be diminished; trade and commerce would be facilitated; and taxation would be reduced minimum." All this is doubttrue enough, but it is the old problem of catching your hare, over again. federation of the world may or may not be one of the possibilities of the future, but it certainly is not going to take place within the next generation, as The Warder thluks. National and race preju-dices will for a long time to come stand in the way of this grand cosmopolitan dream. In the meautime the various nations of the world will continue doing business at the old stands, and pretty much in the old way.

The man who tried to pawn his baby for a drink ought to be hired by the Prohibitionists as a shocking example, for certainly no more hideous illustration of the degrading effects of drink could be cited. As that course however, would prove anything but punitive to such a hardened sot, perhaps it would be well to turn him over for punishment to a jury of young mothers. They would know how to estimate his crime, and could be trusted not to err in the direction of elemency under the exasperating circumstances.

The New-York State Fair is to be held at Albany this year and promises to be one of the most suc-cessful of the long series. The Albany Express states that the list of entries exceeds that of last yearwhich was exceptionally large-by over 200.

The fact that all the unknown tramps whom the President has picked up by the wayside and honored with public office have turned out badly must not be construed as warranting the notion that all the lowly ones by the wayside are tramps.

Rochefort is scarcely just to the Prince of Wales. He proposes that the latter should be sacrificedassassinated, he appears to mean-in revenge for the alleged murder of Olivier Pain, and failing the Prince, the truculent Editor of the Intransigeant would have Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador No doubt in Mr. Rochefort's at Paris, "removed." estimation the murder of a Prince of the blood royal or of an Ambassador is a matter of little conequence, but people of less levity will demur to his sanguinary suggestions, on the ground that there is absolutely no proof of the murder of Pain. while probably no sober-minded person either in or out of France believes for a moment that the vanished Bohemiaa owed his death-if he really is dead-to any cause but his own foolhardiness.

If Surveyor Beattie be ambitious for fame, let him hunt up Higgins and ask him a few theoretical questions about mensuration and practical gauging. It would be an experiment which would doubtless be viewed by the President's admirers with " more amusement than alarm." Higgins's answers would have a wide circulation in the press of both parties. The cynical expression of his face during the test examination, if accurately caught by the camera. would suffice to sell an enormous edition of the illustrated weeklies.

# PERSONAL

John B. Gough, who has just completed his sixtyeighth year, is said to be seriously failing in health.

August 12 was a notable anniversary for musicians Sir Frederick Gore Ousely celebrated then his fifty-seventh birthday, Joseph Barnby his forty-seventh, August Manns his sixtieth, and Lord Dartmouth his ixty-second. On the following day Sir George Grave colebrated his styre fifth. William By Sir George Grave

sixty-second. On the following day Sir George Grave celebrated his sixty-lifth, William Best his lifty-ninth, and Ira D. Sankey his lifty-fifth anniversary. A his ory is presently to be published of the noted Sharpless family of Pennsylvania. Its founder in that Sharpless family of Pennsylvania. Its founded in 1682, just State was John Sharples, who settled there in 1682, just Miss Emma Hendrick sunder the industry of the Mount Morris shead of William Penn. His descendants number about Clark will open her regular season at the Mount Morris

20,000. The names of 17,000 have been obtained for the ement has been made of the death at Aussee Anistria, of Anna, Countess of Meran and morganatic wifew of the late Archduke John of Austria. She was nearly eighty-two years old and was much respected at the Austrian Court. In her youth she was 8 famous beauty. Her maiden name was Ploch, and she was the daughter of the Aussee postmaster. The Archduke on his travels often passed through Aussee and stopped as the office to change horses. He noticed her, and in 1827, when she was twenty-three, married her. In consequence he was exiled from Coart by his brother, the Emperor Francis. Subsequently the Empress Carolina Augusta interceded for him, but it was not till 1845, under the reign of the Emperor Francis Branched. Later she received at Court and created Baroness Branched. Later she received the title of Countess of Meran, which has now devolved upon her son, the only child by her marriage. Archduke John died in 1839. Since then the Countess has lived mostly at Gratz, but she had bought the old posthouse where she was born to convert it into a summer residence, and it was there she died. The present Emperor of Austria always treated the Countess with high regard and kindness. Whenever he passed through Grats he went to see her, and during her jast liness he sent several felegrams of inquiry about her health. The Countess was held in general bonor for her charity, and for the kindly use which she made of her influence in high circles. beauty. Her maiden name was Ploch, and she was the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The people of Minneapells can hardly contain their joy since they have found that the population of the city is

A German paper publishes the following rhymed list of names of German musicians:

Handel, Bendel, Mendelssohn; Brendel, Wendel, Jadassohn; Muller, Hiller, Heller, Franz; Piothow, Fiotow, Bulow, Gantz.

Hansen, Jansen, Jensen, Ktel; Stade, Gade, Baade, Stiel; Naumann, Neumann, Hunnerfurst; Niemann, Klemann, Diener, Wurst.

Kochler, Dochler, Rubinstein; Kimmel, Hummel, Rosenstein; Lauer, Bauer, Kleinecke; Romberg, Piomberg, Reinecke.

Meyer, Beyer, Meyerbeer; Heyer, Weyer, Relher, Beer; Licher, Lachner, schachner, Dietz; Bill, Will, Brull, Grill, Drill, Riess, Rietz.

Balks of timber, artistically hollowed out, nicely packed with tobacco and eights and neatly closed at the purposes. One of these pingged balks recently struck a quay, was split spen and inconsiderately gave away the cret of its inmost being. A ctill hunt for balks of timber is now the favorite pastime of English customs

A young gentleman of eight years, on the Back Bay, who had already five brothers, was told one day last seek that he had a sister. As the news seemed to affect him rather budly he was finally prevailed upon to tell what the trouble was. Subbing, he told his mother that he wanted all brothers as he was in hopes of having a baseloal nine.—[Boston Gazette.]

A vegetable antidote for the bits of the scorpion has been discovered. Democrats of the Eastis order should

Ya'ure, "one's direct ancestors amount to a far greater number than would at first be contemplated. Taking three generations to a century, one has father and mother (2), grandparents (4), great-grandparents (8). At the end of the second century the number of accessors springs to 64. Following the calculation, you will find that at the end of eight centuries one is descended from no less than 16,000,000 ancestors. Intermarriage, of course, would reduce this estimate, and there is no doubt it must have largely prevailed. But the figures are so normous that, in spite of all, I venture to suggest that the words , ' All ye are brothren,' are literally true.'

Those German fellows don't smoke and think for nothing. A German manufactory is now producing glueose from old linen rags, which is chemically identical with grape sugar. Next thing we shall hear of whiskey being nade of old rags.

After a young man had three teeth drawn by a dentist at Plymouth, Fenn., his laws became immovable, and a dector was unable to unclose them. It is said that married men for miles around Plymouth have concealed this fact from their wives, and advise them, when they want teeth extracted, to patronize the dentist who operated on the unfortunate young man hereinbefore mentioned. Their object is unknown.—[Norristown Herald.

YOUTH.

Oh! strange inconsequence of youth When days were lived from hand to mouth, And thought ran round an empty ring In foolish, sweet imagining.

We handled love in childish fushion-The name alone, and not the passion— The world and life were things so small, Our little wit encompassed all.

We took our being as our faith For granied, drew our easy breath And rarely stayed to wonder why We were set here to live and die.

Vague dreams we had, a grander Fate, Our lives would mould and dominate, Till we should stand some far-off day More goulike than of mortal clay.

Strong Fate! we meet thee but to find
A soul and all that lies behind,
We lose Youth's Paradise and gain
A world of Duty and of Pain.
[English Illustrated Magasine. A new Presbyterian Church in Carroll, Iowa, has just

been dedicated free from debt, which has a novel arrangement for the accommodation of babies. The corners of the anditorium are curtain are cradles and rocking-chairs. . .

The Toronto Globe refers to the time when "Daniel Webster was getting up his dictionary." No wonder Riel rebelled.—[Boston Herald. A newly discovered burglar's diary contains this

harmonious advice: " Study over every job you are going to undertake with great care. Get all the details down fine, and it will work first-rate." Thompson might have used the self-same words to Beattle; and if Bayard had known them by heart, Keiley would never have been keeled over twice. Boston papers are printing mournful articles on the

decay of the Paritan. In the meanwhile the various decay of the Paritan. In the meanwant the various towns of New-England keep on celebrating the hundredth or two-hundredth aniversary of their existence, just as

The Pima Indians will raise 400,000 bushels of wheat this season on their reservation in Arizona. Nevertheless a number of noble Western editors still continue to say that the man who kills an Indian, no matter what the circumstances may be, performs a public service.

the circumstances may be, performs a public service.

The legend of a lost mine has given to Bald Mountain, in Placer County, Col., a fascinating interest for prespectors. The tradition is that early in the 50's three men disappeared from an lumingrant party coming over the old Gap trail. Search for tuens was without avail and they were reported dead. Where or now they hibernated no one knows, but the following spring, ragged, shoeless and totally demoralized, they filed into Michigan Binf. Their blankets had been converted into sacks, and with them they brought dust to the amount of \$10,000 or \$15,000. Spending but a single night within the confines of civilization and giving no information as to the location of their large claim, they were followed on their return trip and a few weeks later their murdered bodies were found in one of the dreary canons that ear the face of the desclate peak. Since then many a man has sought this lost mine, but apparently its immunity is as certain as that of the treasure of Captain Kidd.—(Boston Journal.

A valuable gas franchise—the breath of "reference"

A valuable gas franchise—the breath of "reform"

The San Francisco Chronicle says that this city is gradually adopting the methods of that town. If we keep on we shall got a Share-on 'em, although it may be up-Hill work.

The people at Ocean Grove speak of the place as a modern Eden. One is not allowed to crack a joke within the gates of that sacred place on a Sunday. Not a wheel is turned not a thing can be bought, even to a drop of milk or a newspaper. People don't think of locking their doors, but leave their pocket-books and other valuable articles lying around the rooms when they go out and in full view of the passecs-by in the street. It is wonderful to see how people trust each other at this place. Suspicion and distrust do not seem to be elements of their

come !"
" Well, jes' becase she's got too proud an' stuck up to "Well, jer becase since got too prout an sauce up to mix wid common folks now days any mo"."

"Proud! On, good Lawd! What dat sket, hussy got to be proud wid. I like to know ?"

"Why, bless yo' sweet soul, honey, she's ma'd a sleepin' ca' po'tab, an' I recken she has m'iasses on the table obey day now."—!Chicago Ledger.

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. "Mixed Pickles" at the Fourteenth Street

Theatre is entertaining good audiences. The play is a broad farce, but under its fun there is a vein of humor broad farce, but under its tun there is a vein of number somewhat better than in the many so-called "comodies of modern society." The strength of the company is fairly distributed, and the overflow of animal spirits Mr. Polk's tast as a comedian keeps within bounds of plausible exaggeration and imparts to the catertainment a pleasant flavor.

The People's Theatre will begin its dramatic season

to-morrow with a revival of the spectacular drama "The World," which will be produced with new scenery.

The attendance at the Star Theatre during the week The attendance at the star I head of the first has been such as to warrant Miss Adelunde Moore in prolonging her engagement another wack. "The Hunchback" will be given on Monday, Thesday and Wadnesday of this week, and "As-Yon Like It" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Friday and Saturday.

Miss Emma Hendrick, under the management of W. H.

Antipholus, of Ephen.
Dromto, of Ephenus,
Antipholus, of Byrace PIT A LO Phryne,....

CLARA MORRIS'S FINE PROSPECTS.

A GOOD SEASON PREDICTED-WHERE SHE WILL GO AND WHAT SHE WILL PLAY.

Miss Clara Morris is actively preparing for her coming theatrical season, and for two weeks has been rehearsing with her company at the Lyceum Theatre, She is in better health than she has been for years, and to prosecuting her work with much of the vigor which preceded her unfortunate illness. At the end of her last vacation, judiciously used, has placed her health on as excellent foundation. She has been making her summed home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, and has taken much outdoor exercise, finding especial pleasure and recreation in driving her two ponies. She handles the reius skil-fully. The fresh air and exercise have built her up

Miss Morris will play a preliminary season, opening on

Miss Morris will play a preliminary season, opening on Angust 51, at the Chicago New Opera House, where she will remain for two weeks, appearing in the four plays which she will present in the course of her season—the revised "New Magdalen," Alixe," Miss Multon, and "Article 47." Mr. Goodwin, her manager, has supplied her with what promises to be in good company, and Manager Norton, of the Chicago Opera House, is full of predictions regarding the success which he thinks Miss Morris will meet with there. The actress will go themee to Milwaukee and will play in some intermediate places on her way to Cheinnath, closing her preliminary season there on October 5.

Miss Morris's regular season will open on November 1 in 5t. Louis. As usual, she will avoid short engagements playing only two or three of them in her whole season, because she cannot well endure the incidental travel. She will play in all the large cities of the country. The only cities of the South in which she will appear are Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Richmond and Norfolk. "Miss Morris was particularly pleased with her Southern tour last season," said her representative, Mr. Bail, yesterday. "She played in Texas, and everywhere she had crowded houses. Managers wanted her everywhere, and frequently the best season were sold for \$2 and \$2 50. This season there is the same demand on the part of theatre managers all over the country. Every mail brines a large number of spileations which cannot possibly be filled. Miss Morris is what you might call a 'heart' actress; she has real emotion, depicts it and reaches the hearts of her audience."

Miss Morris will play only four nights in each wsek. Mr. Goodwin has arranged to produce the "Rajah" on the off nights. As usual Miss Morris will travel in her son year and will the sir he server post the expension of yet been settled. Miss Morris will continue her rehearsals this week at the Lyceum.

PLANS OF MADAME JANISCH'S MANAGER. Frank Gardiner, Madame Janisch's manager, arrived in New-York yesterday to complete his arrangements for his star's coming season at the Madison Square

"I had intended," said he, "to open my season at the Lyceum Theatre, but determined suddenly to change my plans. I met Mr. Palmer at Stonington, and arranged with him to open at the Madison Square on September 7. We shall have a week's rehearsal, and the first play will ne an adaptation of one rewritten by Sardou expressly for Miss Janisch. Lexpect that when she is seen by a New-York audience in a play suited to her, and not in a gloomy German melodrams, as was the case at her first appearance, she will prove a great success."

THE FOREIGN MAIL.

GOSSIP ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

GOSSIP ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

From Mr. Laboucher's Truth (London).

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.—The Emperors of Russia and Austria are to neet at the Schloss of Kremsier, in Moravia, who is the country-seat of the Archbishop of Chinutz, who is at present staying at Gastien, where doubtless the arrangements for the Interview have been concluded. The Schloss of Kremsier is one of the largest buildings in Austria—containing, as it does, upward of 300 rooms—and it is surrounded by splenning gerdens and an immense park. There is accommodation for 150 horses in the stables. The personal seltes of the two Emperors will be quartered in the Schloss, and for the remainder of their entourige every hotel in the town has been secured. all the rooms having been taken by the functionaries of the AustrianCourt.

DEATH OF THE GOLDEN RAJAH.—I observe that the Rajah of Travancore is dead. This, if I mistake not, is the gentleman who was recently weighed against a mass of pure gold, in order that the gold might be distributed in charity—that is to say, among the Court officials. It is, of course, natural enough that these officials. It is shared a new Rajab as often as pos-gentry should wish to have a new Rajab as often as pos-sible, for the weighing process is undergone by every oc-cupant of the throne. But if I were the next Rajab of Travancere I should take good care not to be weighed until I had arrived at a period of existence when life was beginning to lose its charms.

MONTE CRISTO.—Tourists used to go from MONTE CRISTO.—Tourists used to go from St. Germain to see Monte Cristo, the architectural folly of old Dumas, which he built at a cost of 700,000 francs, and sold to get rid of an urgent creditor for 30,000 francs. It was an asylum in his time for all the masterless dogs in the neighborhood, and the grounds were open to anybody who felt tempted to use ther as a promenade. The inhabitants of his memagerie, with whom he was on companionable terms, were almost human in their intelligence. Jugartha, a vuiture which he hought in Algeria for ten francs, and brought thence in ante-railway times to alonke Cristo at an expense of 50,000 francs, was the tyrant, and, to some extent, the scholmaster, of Dumas's private Zoo. All this is changed naw. There is a high wall round the premises, with broken ends of bottles stuck in the mortar on the samit. A ferecious dog mennees all those who try to peep in through the bars of the gate. If the ghost of Dumas haunts the domain he created, how it must suffer in the presence of this Cerberus!

From Life (London).

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.—The amount asked for the Gordon statue (£4,000) is large—twice as much as was voted for the statue of Lord Benconsiteid. It is believed that the reason for this is that the pedestal of a statue to be placed in Trafsigar Square must be peculiarly massive. It is also supposed that the sum includes the considerable cost of remaying the Napler statue to the centre of the square and the creetlon of the Gordon statue in its place. Mr. Boehm's model for the Wellington statue to be set up at Hyde Park Corner is now inished, and is very spirited and a finitable. The sculpter has, in regard to the abree, endeavored to model from pictures of the Duke's charger Copenhagen, and the costume of the Duke also follows strictly the best information as to the actual dress worn upon the day of Waterleo. The bronze statue will be creeted on the space in front of Apsiey House before the beginning of the next London season. BONAPARTE SCANDALS.—Colonel Jung, who

BONAPARTE SCANDALS.—Colonel Jung, who attained to anenylable notoriety in the Cissey-Kaulla case, has just published a work in three volumes, earlitied "Lacien Bonaparte et ses Memoires." The most interesting portion relates to the stuggle between Lacien and Napoleon in regard to the former's wife. In 1802 Lucien had met a fascinating young widox, who had been very infortunate. At seventeen she had married an adventurer of the name of Jouberthon, who deserted her after a year, and died in India. Madame Jouberthon was left by him with her little daughter, penalicss, but was aileged later by Lucien, when her hasband, to have been so virtuous as to refuse the advances even of the First Consul. His brother, however, was more fortunate, and after naving had berne to him a son by her. Lucien married Mme. Jouberthon in secret. M. Jung relates circumstantially how inceused Napoleon was at this marriage, and how continuously he wished to engage his brother, by threats as well as persuasion, to divorce her, as he hitself did Josephine. Lacien, however, remained constans to his love, and rather than forsake his wife, renamed all the crowns and therones his brother pieced at his disposal, on condition of his contracting a new marriace with some selon of a sovereign louse. Yet the "Memoires secrets sur in Yie de Lucien fromparte," which appeared at Paris in 1819, represent ats wife in a light which secreely explains Lucien's constancy.

From Mr. Yates's World.

An Ancient Professor.—At the patriarchal ages of ninety years Professor.—At the patriarchal ages of ninety years Professor Thomas Leverton Donalson, formerly of University College, his passed away. Up to quite within the last six or eight years his presence was a familiar one at all gatherings of the architectural profession, of which he had been for many long years the balonsier. He was a starch classicist in days when the revival of Gathicism under Pagin and Scott was the note of the day; he lived to witness the partial subsidence of that revival, and, under the fond and foolish name of "Queen Anne," to witness a kind of tenabsance of this favqrite style. During all the batties of the styles that have waged in our days his was always a the styles that have ward in our days his was always a prominent figure to the fray. He had what they used to call a "fine p suppose presence," a dominant rather than a persuasive manner; he obtained all the president ships, fellowships, diplomas, and medals that were to be had; but I do not remember a single edition of mark with which, as they say, "his fame and memory will be indelibly connected."

were with him at his death, as well as Canon Knox-Lib tle, who had also attended his wife on her death-bod. The iliness of Lord Halifax had been a long and lingering one, and, till the last few days, most patient. He was a careful and conselections administrator, and one who careful and conscientions administrator, and ingeria careful and conscientions administrator, and one was never shirked work. In social circles he was a deserved favorite and a very pleasant companion. By his family dependents and secremants he was idelized as a pattern father and master. He relatined to the last the warm peasons! friendship of Mr. Chalatone, who was much affected when he heard the news of his death. The Viscounter